

3. Description of a new Species of Spot-nosed Monkey of the Genus *Cercopithecus**. By R. I. Pocock, F.Z.S., Superintendent of the Gardens, formerly Assistant in the Zool. Dept., Nat. Hist. Museum.

[Received March 15, 1904.]

(Text-figure 87.)

[The complete account of the new species described in this communication appears here; but as the name and preliminary diagnosis were published in the Abstract, the new species is distinguished here by being underlined.—EDITOR.]

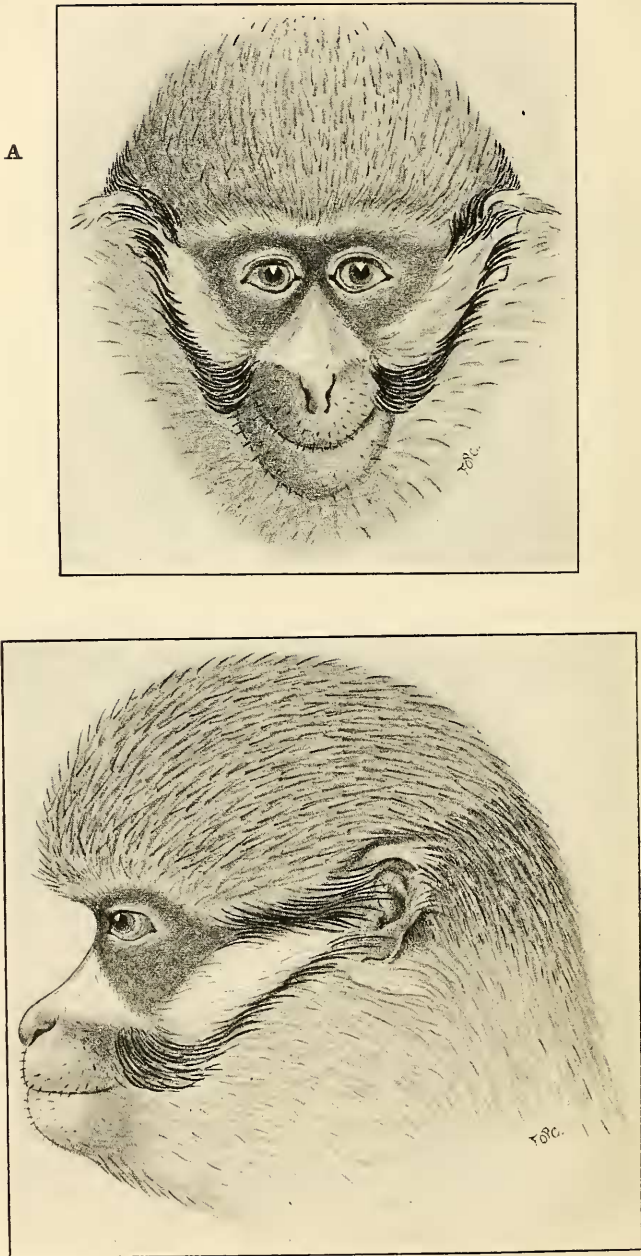
CERCOPITHECUS SCLATERI. (Text-fig. 87.)

Cercopithecus sclateri Pocock, Abstr. P. Z. S. 1904, No. 5, p. 18, March 22.

Naked integument round orbits blackish, probably bluish when living; eyelids and upper lip a dirty greyish yellow, probably flesh-coloured when living. Nose covered with a large sub-triangular patch of hair, extending almost from the interorbital line, where it is acutely angular, to the extremity of the nose, from which, in the specimen described, the hair appears to have been worn away; laterally the patch is produced towards the cheeks into an acutely angular point, the entire area being nearly twice as wide as long; the hairs composing it are for the most part white, the extreme margin and the upper interorbital angle being tinged with pale red. No black superciliary band, the reddish-white bases of the backwardly inclined hairs of this region forming a pale supraorbital line. On each side from the corner of the orbit backwards across the temple runs a black band which expands towards the ear, reaching with its inferior edge the middle of the base of that organ; while its upper edge, running above the ear, is continued across the back of the head to meet at an obtuse angle with its fellow of the opposite side; the area on the top of the head, thus circumscribed, is covered with hairs banded alternately yellow and black, those on the antero-lateral angles of the area being longer than elsewhere. Beneath the temporal band on the cheek there is a band of grizzly-yellow hairs, which extends backwards beneath the ear on to the neck, and, increasing in width and yellowness in front, runs downwards and forwards to a point to meet the external angular extension of the nose-patch. This yellowish cheek-band is bounded below by a band of black hairs, which rises anteriorly upon the external area of the upper lip between the corner of the mouth and the angle of the nose-patch; narrowing posteriorly it forms a sinuous curve, ascending on the middle of the cheek and descending and becoming

* The spot-nosed species of *Cercopithecus* have been monographed of late years by:—P. L. Sclater, P. Z. S. 1893, pp. 244-247; Matschie, SB. Ges. nat. Freunde Berlin, 1893, pp. 94-101; H. O. Forbes, Allen's Nat. Libr., Monkeys, vol. ii. pp. 44-54 (1894).

Text-fig. 87.



Cercopithecus sclateri: front (A) and side (B) views of head.

evanescent towards the ear. The direction of the hairs of this band follows its curvature. Beneath it the cheek is a dirty greyish white, which gradually passes into the grizzly-yellow colour of the sides of the neck. A scanty fringe of white hairs upon the ear. Occipital area blackish. Nape of neck and shoulders speckled yellow and black; between the shoulders and the root of the tail the coat is speckled black and rich coppery yellow. Arm externally speckled yellow and black, becoming blacker upon wrist and hands and upon the posterior side below the elbow. Leg externally speckled yellow and black to the upper side of the foot; much more sobre-tinted than the sacral region, but the tints of the two areas blending imperceptibly, without any intervening line of demarcation. The whole of the underside grey, whiter upon the chin, where there are some black hairs, and upon the throat; dusky olive-grey upon the chest and belly, where the hairs are apically annulate; inner side of arms and legs also dark ashy grey. Upper side of tail in its basal half speckled red and black, redder than the sacral region, although the tints of the two areas pass gradually into one another; posteriorly the upper side becomes gradually yellower, then greyish black, with the terminal hairs quite black; underside of tail deep rusty red in its basal half, passing into ashy grey posteriorly, a sharp line of demarcation between the tints of the upper and under side. Some rusty-red hairs upon the perineal region and scrotum.

Measurements of dried skin:—From crown of head to root of tail $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches (363 mm.); length of tail $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches (613 mm.).

Loc. W. Africa: Benin.

This species is based upon the skin of a young male specimen with complete but unworn dentition, that was deposited in the Gardens by Mrs. Pickering Phipps on July 12th, 1902, and died on the 8th of August in the same year.

I have much pleasure in dedicating the species to Dr. P. L. Sclater, who, recognising the importance of preserving material of this genus, instructed Mr. Ockenden, the assistant to the Society's Prosecutor, to skin examples of the genus *Cercopithecus* that died in the Zoological Gardens. It was largely upon material thus obtained that Dr. Sclater based his monograph of this genus published in the 'Proceedings' for 1893.

The form of the nose-spot points to affinity between this species and *C. cephus* and *C. erythrotis*. From *C. cephus* it differs mainly in the following characters:—(1) The hairiness of the nose; (2) the absence of moustache-band; (3) the pallid upper lip and chin; (4) the sinuous curvature of the black cheek-band; (5) the extension of the grey tint of the throat up to the level of a line joining the nostril and lower edge of ear; (6) the presence of a black occipital band as strongly defined as in *C. petaurista*; (7) the shortness of the white ear-fringe; (8) the presence of red hairs upon the scrotum and all along the proximal portion of the underside of the tail.

It is nearer to *C. erythrotis*, but may be at once distinguished

by : (1) the absence of the black superciliary band ; (2) the white colour of the nose-spot and of the hairs upon the ears ; (3) the presence of the occipital band ; (4) the grizzled colour of the forearm ; and (5) by the restriction of the red on the tail to the proximal half of its under side.

The constancy of the above-mentioned characters in *C. erythrotis* has been tested upon five skins, four of which, including the type, are in the collection of the British Museum ; the other, belonging to the Zoological Society, is that of a specimen that lived for four years in the Gardens, and was mentioned by Dr. Sclater in his monograph of the genus *Cercopithecus* (P. Z. S. 1893, p. 246). This specimen is ticketed Fernando Po ; and the same locality is assigned to the type and to two other skins in the British Museum, the remaining skin in that institution being labelled " W. Africa, G. Burton."

The last-mentioned skin was taken from a small and presumably very young individual. The length of the body from the occipital interaural area to the root of the tail is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ English inches (= 263 mm.), and the tail itself about 16 English inches (400 mm.). It is thus a much smaller Monkey than the type of *C. sclateri*, and proves beyond doubt that the coloration of the young *C. erythrotis* is practically the same as the adult, except that the back and tail are darker and less rufous. Hence it may be inferred that the coloration of the type of *C. sclateri* would not have altered appreciably had the specimen lived to maturity.

It is unfortunate that none of the British Museum skins of *C. erythrotis* are sexed. The one belonging to the Zoological Society is a female ; and since the only known example of *C. sclateri* is a male, it is conceivable that the differences pointed out above are sexual. But the analogy of *C. cephus*, a nearly related form, in which the sexes are alike in colour, affords no support to such a conception. Finally, it may be interesting to point out that the principal points of difference between *C. sclateri* and *C. erythrotis* may be ascribed to a deficiency of red pigment in the hairs upon the nose, the ears, and the greater part of the tail. In fact *C. erythrotis* might with some justice be described as an erythristic form of *C. sclateri*, so far, at least, as the areas named are concerned.

4. Contributions to the Anatomy of the Lacertilia.—(1) On the Venous System in certain Lizards. By FRANK E. BEDDARD, M.A., F.R.S., Prosector to the Society.

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(Text-figures 88-94.)

I have found that the best method of studying the venous trunks of these lizards is to divide the anterior abdominal vein and then to inject both anteriorly and posteriorly ; no valves stop